

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

CLARK H. GREEN,

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 9.

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J. B. CLARK. LAW NOTICE.
JOHN B. CLARK & ANDREW J. HERN-
DON will continue to practice law in partnership, in all the courts of Howard county, except the County Court. All business entrusted to them will receive their united attention.
John B. Clark will continue to attend the several courts as heretofore.
Office on the public square, Fayette.
Andrew J. Herndon can at all times be found at the County Clerk's office.
Fayette, October 19, 1848.—32

B. F. White, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CARROLLTON, Missouri.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of Carroll and adjoining counties.
oct 19-32

L. D. BREWER, Attorney at Law,
HUNTSVILLE, Mo.
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him—in the second Judicial District.
REFERENCES.
BROWNING & BURNELL, Quincy, Illinois.
A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.
Col. Jos. DAVIS, Fayette.
W. PUCKETT, Benton, Miss.
Col. P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontotock, Miss.
McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.
Office McCAMPBELL'S BUILDINGS, Huntsville, Mo. [Randolph Co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40—1y.

James W. Harris, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and Produce Dealer,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

A CARD.
THE undersigned having met with much better success in the Commission and Forwarding business than expected, would here take occasion to state to Shippers and the Public generally, that his arrangements for the next season are such, as to offer every facility that this point affords, for shipping Produce and Receiving Merchandise, and hopes to receive such patronage from those who are interested in shipping at this point, as he may merit.
Respectfully,
J. W. HARRIS.
oct. 12.

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie, FAYETTE MO.
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Howard County.
Office, at his residence, 8d door below the Bank, where he can be found except when professionally absent.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

Doct. James L. Dunn, OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Fayette and the surrounding country. Office on Criglar's row.
August 5, 1848.

John H. Potts, DENTAL SURGEON,
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.
Office No. 19, Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, first door west of Odd Fellows Hall.
October 5, 1848.—31m3.

THOS. SHACKELFORD, Attorney at Law,
GLASGOW, Mo.
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Charlton counties.
Office on first street. 31

Dr. John M. Bronaugh, HAVING permanently located in Glasgow, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the city and vicinity.
Office in the Drug Store of Digges & Horsley, Glasgow, Nov. 2, 1848.

T. G. SHARP, Attorney at Law,
BLOOMINGTON, Mo.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, in the courts of Macon and adjoining counties.
Nov. 16, 1848.—37-4f.

J. N. BROWN, Attorney at Law,
BLOOMINGTON, Mo.
PRACTICES in the courts of Macon and adjoining counties.
Nov. 16, 1848.—37-4f.

Charles B. Fallenstein, DALE IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
Front Street, Glasgow, Mo.
31

AGENCY.
THE undersigned would inform the public that he will attend to paying Taxes for non-residents on lands in Randolph County, Mo.; and will attend to the collection of all claims in the Randolph County Court, against the estates of deceased persons; and will also act as General Agent for all who entrust business to his care. Letters should be post-paid to insure attention.
TERRY BRADLEY.
Huntsville, Mo., Nov. 23, 1848.

John D. Perry, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
GLASGOW, MO.
KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of fresh groceries, liquors, &c. &c.

THE TIMES.



GLASGOW, Mo.

Correspondence of the Times.

THE CHOLERA, ITS TREATMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15th, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—We are, at least for the present, through the fearful, nay, terrific epidemic. It left us suddenly about the 8th inst.—having come upon us like a thief in the night, on the 12th December, on which day 3 cases proved fatal, on the 13th almost every one seemed to be in the act of fleeing from the city; and it is supposed that from 8 to 10,000 left on that and the following day—and that the money paid to the hotels, theatres, grog-shops &c., was less on the 15th, by \$40,000 than it was on the 12th!! Such was part of the immediate effect of this simple, yet frightening disease. It was by no means unusual on these days to meet on the streets intelligent looking persons, holding their bowels, while hurrying along, supposing without the least foundation they were taking the disease.—No stampede on the wild prairies of the west, was ever more complete—none ever produced a tithe of the excitement which the cholera created among a number of the denizens and strangers in the Crescent City. I am sure I was perfectly without fear or agitation, and as I went about over the city, (business was out of the question) I was astonished to see what unreasonable beings men, the rational part of creation are, when under the influence of a panic. What a chance for a Hogarth, had one been here, to have drawn a picture of a crowd laboring under fear and dismay! One could hardly refrain from laughing at some scenes at first, notwithstanding all felt serious; but the after scenes were distressing—many of them almost unbearable. The mortality fell almost entirely on the miserably poor, badly provided, or exposed persons; others attacked were generally cured, when medicine was taken in time, and imprudence in eating and drinking guarded against. Its horrors not unfrequently forced themselves upon you, as you walked along the streets, by some poor creature falling, in the second stage of cholera; his screams would arrest your attention—for they strike terror to all that hear them—and upon observing him, his whole body, face, arms, legs, and the skin of his forehead, are drawn into frightful distortions by the cramp, which so painfully as well as plainly, distinguishes the disease; at the same time he is vomiting, most violently, and discharging incredible quantities, of a rice water consistency. It is very likely the poor unfortunate is alone and unknown—far from home, relations or even friends; or if he have a home, its distinguishing features are poverty and filth, and he is without the means of procuring comforts or medical aid. His only hope is that some Irish drayman (give me the Irish, after all, to "feel another's woe") or passer by, will put him in a cart or dray, when the driver instinctively turns the head of his beast towards the Hospital and drives Jehu like, for the purpose of getting the man off his hands before he dies. On goes the vehicle over the rough pavement, every jolt adding to the pain and rendering more terrific the screams of the unfortunate man. Soon he is before the gate of the charitable mansion, but before the proper officer can give him a certificate of entrance, which alone will admit him, death has done its work: or if admitted, the kind sisters are so occupied, that before they can minister to his sufferings, he has passed to "that bourne whence no traveller returns!"

Don't think, my dear sir, that I am drawing upon my imagination for these details: you know I have but little. Truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction! Similar cases occurred!! Generally, a winter residence here has been considered pleasant; this one so far, baffles my powers of description.—In addition to many cases that happened, substantially as related above, from 40 to 50 of these people were daily brought to the Hospital. My residence not being far from it, I could see, every morning for 25 days, it is 6 to 10 common carts, attended by no one except Cuffey, who sat carelessly on the top pine box, each cart loaded with from 6 to 8 dead bodies, hurrying on to the grave yard as fast as the over-loaded animals could be forced to travel. Call you this a pleasant residence?

I have never been in better health in my life than during the epidemic. I adopted, as every prudent person ought when the cholera is near him, what is called here the Cholera Regimen, in diet, habit, &c.—

Eat moderately, use no vegetables, (except Irish potatoes,) fruits, or sweet-meats—use solid food—fresh meats the best; keep dry, warm clothing, under flannel; keep your clothes, and above all your skin clean, that perspiration may not only be continued, but promoted. I have adhered to this rigidly. Many have neglected this precaution and escaped; but there has been plenty of deaths which in all human probability were traceable to a neglect of these essentials. This city is as notorious for the abominable evil of Drinking, as Sodom and Gomorrah were for general wickedness. Every second door you pass in the business part of the city, you find one of the recruiting stations for the Infernal Regions—a grogery. Many of the most popular physicians here, belt-away, under the ample length of a dandy's vest, at least a quart of good old fourth proof brandy every 24 hours, whilst every gentleman considers himself, "in honor bound," to entice his friend to drink as much. It was not wonderful, then, that good brandy, mixed with pepper, and other heating ingredients, was proclaimed by the keepers of these generators of vice, to be a sovereign preventative to the cholera, backed as they were by some of the faculty and many gentlemen, some of whom made their exit from the world, as if by the explosion of a steam boiler, while others were barely saved by the aid of some skilful physician. These examples had a decided effect in thinning the attendance at these *Hotels de la Diable*.

I have taken the utmost pains to be informed of the nature, progress, symptoms, and cure of the disease, the terrific effects of which I have attempted to describe to you; and I am satisfied, beyond any reasonable doubt, that it is one of the easiest diseases to be known and cured, of any that we are afflicted with; and of all these denominated dangerous, possesses the least to alarm persons who are prudent. A child of 7 years old can tell as well as the Doctor of 70, when the premonitory symptoms appear, and they always precede the second stage (cramp, vomiting; watery discharges, &c. a day or two. Of all the 10,000 cases which have unquestionably taken place here in the last month, it is ascertained by medical men, and generally believed correct, that the premonitory symptom—a common ordinary bowel complaint—showed itself in ample time to arrest the disease—which, at that stage is easily done, by many simple remedies, which will stop it, and may thus effect a cure. But the safest remedy is one or more common doses of Calomel, Cooks pills, &c., which remove the cause, by acting on the liver, kidneys, &c. Give these doses till you see there is a healthy, bilious discharge; for if it is the premonitory of Cholera, the discharges will gradually, as the evacuations continue, become more and more without bile, and lighter colored, till it reaches the rice-water discharges, and as it proceeds would hardly stain paper. Then, indeed, you have Cholera—and as it proceeds, almost with the speed of the "lightning line," you must lose not a moment, but resort to the most powerful remedies, to stop these discharges, move the liver, kidneys, &c. Make a powder of 40 grains of calomel, 2 grains of opium, and 2 grains of camphor, for the weakest person, or moderate case. If a violent case, make the calomel 50, 60 or 70 grains, at the beginning—give it at once; in two hours, if the rice-water are not turned to bilious discharges, give another powder; if that does not do, in another hour, bleed freely from the arm—give another dose, and repeat every half hour or fifteen minutes, till the watery discharges are stopped, or the man dies—for nothing else will save him at this stage. When he begins to take powder, put him in bed, cover him with all the blankets at hand, put hot bricks or hot baths of water to his feet and sides, and make him drink, all the time, plentifully of hot red pepper tea. As soon as the discharges are bilious, stop the medicine, and in from 12 to 18 hours, give thirty grains of Rhuibarb to work off the calomel; keep him in the house till this is done, from out-door air, and he is safe.

Yours,
JOHN WILSON.

To CLARK H. GREEN,
Glasgow, Mo.

P. S. The prescription I have given is the practice of Dr. Tiffin here, who has attended over 200 cases, and lost but 12—and they were collapsed before he saw them: a success that other Physicians did not meet with.

The New York Post says: "The business of taking up ships for San Francisco is in some hands very profitable. One ship which cost \$25,000 complete, has a freight worth \$40,000, and all paid in advance."

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Times.
JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 25, 1849.

On Monday, the following bills passed the House.

An act concerning grand and petit jurors.

An act to establish a State Road from Chariton Mills, in Putnam county, to Memphis, in Scotland county.
A number of other bills of a local nature were reported and acted upon. The most interesting business before the House, was the report of the Committee on the Penitentiary report. The committee recommended that portion of the report of the Inspectors, which referred to the volunteers, be stricken out. Mr. Henderson of Pike, who seemed to be ever on the watch for some opportunity to let the two parties by the ears, offered an amendment, recognizing the justice and necessity of the war.

Mr. Birch expressed his surprise at the course pursued by the gentleman from Pike, as he had in committee, agreed to the report.

Mr. Henderson contended for his right to move amendments in his capacity as a member of the House.

Mr. Switzer moved to substitute for the amendment of Mr. Henderson, "who so bravely defended the flag of our country in the war with Mexico."

Mr. H. moved the rejection of the substitute, contending that it was the duty of the House to express its opinion in regard to the necessity of the war.

Mr. Robinson, of Polk, was opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Pike. The whigs had been among the first to come to the rescue of the volunteers, against the imputations cast upon them by the Inspectors, he was opposed to any thing calculated to drive them off.

Mr. Crenshaw denounced in the strongest and most severe terms, the amendment of Mr. Henderson, and the object that gentleman had in view in offering it. He detested the attempt to array parties against each other on such a question; he assented to the sentiments of the amendment, and presumed the democrats all would, but it was not a proper time to bring such a question up. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Henderson and McAfee, but before any thing was done, the Senate arrived for the purpose of signing the ratified amendments to the constitution, which consumed the balance of the day.

On Tuesday, the discussion was renewed in the House, Mr. McAfee continuing his speech of the day before, which was thoroughly Loco-focoish in every particular. He argued against the possibility of men being engaged in a war, they thought unnecessary and unjust, and be entitled to the thanks of the country. The same ground was taken by Messrs. Gwinn and Heyce.

Mr. Robinson, of Polk, disagreed with these gentlemen—he was one of those who believed a man was discharging his duty in rallying around the standard of his country and fighting her battles, whether he believed that country right or wrong.

Mr. Switzer spoke with great force and effect, in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Henderson. The whigs had been anxious to avoid any thing of a party character, but if the discussion was forced upon them, they would be found there, as they always were, to defend and maintain their principles. The same party in 1776, had not shrank from a maintenance and defence of their principles, and they were no less ready now. He paid a high compliment to the volunteers in the late war. Mr. S. quoted the speech of Mr. Benton, as to the fact of the war having been commenced unnecessarily, and challenged any man to answer old Bullion's clear and convincing reasoning upon the subject.

Mr. Risk replied, endeavoring to explain away and weaken the force of the position of Col. B. on this subject. He attempted to show that the whigs had misconceived Col. Benton's views, but without success.

Mr. Henderson, of Pike, followed in a real ranting, rhapsodical speech, in behalf of the amendment, and against the whigs generally. He pounced upon the great whig Senator from Ohio, and no doubt imagined, as every little Loco Foco orator in the country does, that he had completely demolished him. One thing is certain, if Mr. Henderson knocked the Ohio Senator down, Mr. Bingham let him up again, at the same time administering to Mr. H., a dose he will not be likely to recover from for some time.

Mr. Bingham is not only one of the first men in his profession—that of an Artist—

but a man of superior talent in every respect. If I were a member, I would as soon any other man replied to me as the member from Saline. His sarcasm never fails to be felt at whom it is directed.

After some remarks from Messrs. Wilkerson and Henderson of a personal nature, Mr. Woodward moved to re-commit to the committee, with instructions to report back the resolution of the committee, without any amendment.

This was disagreed to, and Mr. Henderson's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Howard, moved to amend, by inserting after the preamble of the committee,—"and whereas this General Assembly is satisfied, that said Inspector's did not intend casting any imputation upon the volunteer's" Mr. Smith spoke at some length in behalf of the amendment, and in defence of the Inspector's.

Mr. Wilkerson opposed the amendment, he was, he said, one of those who believed the Inspector's did intend to cast imputations upon the volunteers. Mr. W. spoke with much feeling. The vote being taken on the amendment of Mr. Smith, it was adopted; ayes 64, noes 24. The whole subject was then laid on the table till the 4th of July next.

The Constitutional amendment authorizing Judges of the Circuit Court in certain cases, to hold courts of other Judges, was then taken up, and after remarks from Messrs. Sims and Jones in opposition, and Ballou and Campbell in favor, the amendment was adopted.

A number of Bills, mostly of an unimportant character, were passed in the House on yesterday and to-day. Such as are of public interest, I will notice in my next.

The Senate came to a decision in the Jones case to-day. Wm. Claude Jones was declared entitled to his seat by a very close vote, 15 to 14.

You will perhaps, be surprised to hear, that Gov. King refused to nominate Messrs. Scott and McBride as Judges of the Supreme Court. Such is the fact however. His excellency deprecated these gentlemen without ceremony. Col. James H. Birch and Hon. J. F. Ryland were nominated and confirmed by the Senate, in their stead, Judge Napton being retained. A number of other nominations for Circuit Judges were also confirmed. The only change being in the 3rd Circuit, over which the Hon. — Hunt now presides; Carty Wells, the Senator from Marion, being substituted for Hunt.

The Atchison men last night gave at the Capitol, a "blow out," in honor of Mr. A's election as Senator, and at his expense and own particular request. The supper was abundant and every thing passed off well.
CASSIUS.

January 28.

The river at this place is once more clear of ice, and the steamer Amelia, Captain Miller, left this morning for Boonville. Many regret the breaking up of the ice thus early, fearing that the cholera may pay the city a visit much sooner than it otherwise would. A report reached here day before yesterday, that some thirteen or fourteen deaths had occurred in a company of mounted Riflemen, encamped not far from Rocheport, in Cooper county, on their way to Fort Leavenworth. This of course, was the subject of much conversation, and much apprehension is felt and expressed, lest it may be here in a few days.

The member from Linn made an effort on Friday, and again on yesterday, to obtain the passage of a resolution, by the House, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to act jointly with a committee from the Senate, whose duty it should be to select and prepare such business for the action of the Legislature, as was of a general interest and most pressing in its nature. Mr. Gwinn urged as a reason for the adoption of the resolutions, that from all accounts, the cholera would soon be in the city, and as the members of the Legislature were not likely to remain together, after it was ascertained to be here, he deemed it the duty of the House to adopt measures to expedite business as much as possible. The resolution was rejected.

A proposition to adjourn sine die, on the 22d of February, met with no better fate. The truth is, there is an immense amount of local and private business before the present General Assembly, and as every member has something of the kind under his special care and guardianship, no one is willing to go home until some action is had thereupon. Independent of this, three dollars per day is a far larger sum than most of them can make at home, in any other business, and consequently they are not in the least disposed to give up their comfortable quarters here. My own impression is, that should the Cholera not

frighten members off by its appearance here, they will continue in session to about the 10th of March. It is to be hoped however, that they may despatch all the business requiring their attention, before that time. Quite a large number of bills, almost exclusively of a local nature, were acted upon on Friday and Saturday.

The committee on elections, made a report on Friday, in reference to the contested election from Randolph. A majority of the committee, to wit: Messrs. Tompkins, of Cooper, Sims, of Van Buren, Bailey of Calloway, and Poage, of Davies, report Doctor Oliver, the sitting member, as duly elected, and entitled to his seat. Mr. Foster, of Holt, and Mr. Henderson, of Pike, conclude their report with a resolution that Mr. Garth was elected; and Mr. Frost, of Texas, reports a failure to elect—the two gentlemen having received, according to his calculation, an equal number of legal votes. The reports of these committees have been ordered to be printed. As soon as this is done, and members have had time to examine them, the case will be taken up and acted upon.

Bills have passed both houses,
To repeal the law establishing a probate court in Osage county.

To incorporate the Liberty Female Academy.

To incorporate the Miami Academy.

To pay Grand Jurors in Dallas county.

To authorize a special election in Jasper county.

To incorporate the Odd Fellow's Hall and Female Academy in Glasgow.

To remove the administration on the estate of Edmund Lewis from Saline to Chariton.

The Speaker laid before the House, on yesterday, a communication from the Auditor, showing the amount paid out during the years '47 and '48, as costs in criminal cases. The amount in the former year was \$17,544, in the latter, \$13,802; nearly one sixth of these sums going to St. Louis.

The committee of Ways and Means have reported back to the House, the bill which had been referred to it, repealing the 7th and succeeding sections of the act to sustain the credit of the state, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of said bill. Notwithstanding this action on the part of the committee, I think that act, which has become better known perhaps than any other on the statute book, will either be repealed or greatly modified.

The House got in the humor of dissolving bands of matrimony on Friday, and in a few minutes, divorced two couples, so far as their action was concerned.—Martha Abrahams of Scotland county, from one Ben, her husband, and Robert McCrary of Holt, from his wife.

The resolutions introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Jackson, in reference to slavery in the territories, passed that body without debate. But six members of the Senate voted against them, Messrs. Campbell, Long, Leslie, Rollins, Bean and Reed. One of these gentlemen remarked to your correspondent, that he had no idea of doing anything in his capacity as Senator, to attach Missouri to the tail of South Carolina, and he was right.

The appointment of Supreme Court Judges, does not give unlimited satisfaction, from all that I can learn. McBride always had a strong party of friends among the Democracy of the north side; and I learn that they are heaping "curses, not loud but deep," on the head of his excellency, Governor King. The friends of Scott are not backward either, in expressions of indignation, and I have already heard him spoken of as the next candidate of the party, for the office of Governor.

The applicants for office have been so numerous, that King has not had a moment's rest.

CASSIUS.

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.—Charles Louis Napoleon is son of Louis ex-King of Holland. He was born in Paris on the 20, of April, 1808. He was a favorite of his uncle Napoleon. Upon the banishment of his family he removed with his mother to Augsburg. Afterwards he became a citizen of Switzerland. He was again banished from France after the July revolution, 1830. In 1831 he took part in an Italian insurrection against the Pope. The same year he visited England. Again he resided in Switzerland for two or three years, and occupied himself with authorship political and military. He was concerned in another insurrection at Strasburg in '36; was imprisoned in Paris, and sent to this country. Some time in 1837 or 1838 he took up his residence in England, where he remained till '40. For his unsuccessful affair at Boulogne that year he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. In 1846 he made his escape, and again resided in England, until in September last, when he was returned as a Deputy to the National Assembly from the department of Seine.—Philadelphia Bulletin.